4. (Amended) Method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the elements to be bonded in an uncured state are hot formed to obtain preforms with the final geometry, so that they can be easily mounted on the curing tools (rigid tools (1)).

5. (Amended) Method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the hot forming tools are made of aluminum with improved wood on their upper part which is in contact with the fiber, in order to prevent heat transfer lasses, as well as losses of the integrated vacuum system used in the overturning operation of said tools.

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6. (Amended) Method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the curing tools (1) have a section with a rectangular trapezoid shape so that the geometrical quality of the part is ensured, allowing to adjust the upper side of the beams (2) to another part of the base part type.

7. (Amended) Method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the curing tools (1) are made of invar to prevent deformations due to thermal expansion during the autoclave cycle.

8. (Amended) Method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that between the edge (20) of the rigid tool (1) and the radius of the foot of the beam (2) there is a 3 mm separation that ensures the geometrical quality of the part, as well as demolding of same.

9. (Amended) Method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the autoclave curing takes place at a pressure between 586 kPa and 896 kPa and at a temperature of up to 190 °C, depending on the composite material used, with a heating gradient of 0.5 to 2°C/min.

10. (Amended) Method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that parts are obtained that can be applied to structures and controls of aerospace, marine and land vehicles, as well as to industrial machinery and equipment.

11. (Amended) Method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the base part (skin (3)) consists of the skin of an airplane wing, a stabilizer or any other element that requires stiffening to fulfill its structural function.

12. (Amended) Method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the uncured parts have a J-shaped cross section.

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13. (Amended) Method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the uncured parts have a thickness between 1 mm and 6 mm, and in that the base part has a length of up to 7 m, with a delta shape.

14. (Amended) Method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the vacuum bag (14) has large dimensions and for this reason it is traced in a numerical control machine and made prior to being placed.

15. (Amended) Method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the composite material consists of fibers and resins chosen from among glass ,fiber, carbon fiber, aramid fiber, boron fiber, epoxy resin, thermoplastic resin and other thermosetting resins.